

[VOL. XXV.]

In order to understand this gentleman's letter fully our readers must be informed that he is a member of congress from the state of Maine—and that Mr. Holmes, so well known for his patriotic efforts in Boston during the last war, is a Senator, also from the state of Maine; and that his period of service expires on the 4th of March next. He voted for the admission of Missouri, and if Mr. Cushman can, by translating the slave states, cast a shade on the conduct of Mr. Holmes there is a prospect of supplanting him.—Mr. Cushman appears to have laid by the books which belong to his profession, that would teach him the golden rule of doing unto all men as he would have them do unto him, and adopted the rule which makes the ends justify the means.—The end with Mr. Cushman is no doubt a snug birth in the Senate of the United States; but the means of attempting to rouse his friends to serve his selfish views, by representations the most vile that were ever uttered, is more than we expected to hear, and we should tremble for the safety of the Union if we were not well assured of the great worth of the people in the youngest of the sister states. The popularity of Mr. Holmes, who was elected to the Senate of the United States after his vote at the last session in favor of Missouri was known, is the best evidence we can ask in favor of our brethren of Maine.—Our Eastern brethren must remember the great sacrifice by the Southern and Western states in agreeing to exclude slavery from the old territory northwest of the river Ohio—a territory out of which three states have been already formed, and enough left for several more. This agreement on the part of the slave states deprived her citizens, who fought the very battles which gained our liberty, of the right to settle on lands granted as the only reward for the power of the country to give. We are still of opinion that the members in congress from the free states do not represent the sentiments of the population of that section of country—not all the coloring given to the subject in the late war could detach the feelings of the people of the northeast from their distressed and afflicted brethren of the southwest, and the present attempts will no doubt end like the last, in the disgrace of the bold projectors.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 23, 1820.

DEAR SIR,
With the business before congress the public prints from time to time acquaint you. Missouri, you have seen by a vote of the House, has been refused admission into the Union. In this vote all New-England, including Vermont and Maine, were unanimous with a solitary exception. At this unanimity some of our republican friends, judging from the meanings of certain Eastern papers, and straws indicate the current of opinion, seem to be alarmed. But why so sensitive? What more is to be apprehended from the union of one grand division of our country, than the other? In the South you behold eleven states, all contiguous, some proud and aspiring, all united to a man. In this unanimity there seems to be perceived no danger; nothing inauspicious to liberty; nothing formidable to the integrity of the union; nothing to disturb equanimity, or to excite an unpleasant sensation in a patriotic bosom. But in an unanimity in the other division, though far less perfect, they seem to spy out something like treason;—some dark design—some nefarious plot of a second Hartford Convention, to dishonour our grand confederated republic! Parties, it is said, are formed, by sectional lines, and have a geographical discrimination. What then? The contest of the parties does not arise out of this circumstance. It has a very different origin. It is not bound by lines. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are more unanimous than New-England, though separated from the latter by the intervention of several of the larger states. But if the demarcation were sectional, I ask, why more alarmed at a union in the north, than in the southern states? Is southern wisdom unerring? and southern patriotism immaculate? While those of the north are dis-simulated, misguided, spurious, and adulterated? In what does this superiority of the south consist? In solid sense, manly wisdom, and substantial literature, I boldly aver, they have no pre-eminence. In enlightened patriotism, they have nothing to boast. Their feelings and views are not less local and circumscribed. Their attachment to the Union is not stronger, nor support don a more genuine basis. In what, then, do they excel us? In nothing but a species of declamatory eloquence, calculated for show and momentary excitement. Is it not, sir, the most fortunate for those who are laboring to make an opposition to the farther extension of slavery, unpopular and odious, by resolving it into a federal artifice, to raise the party from its present prostration, into power. For it happens to be the fact that the states the most unequivocally African, are the most decidedly united against this extension. The federal nature in the representation of these states, is but the *artificial* of the balance. The greater part of the small ingredients, the delegations from Massachusetts excepted, voted against restriction, and also for the admission of Missouri, *therefore* no other constitution to that of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Taylor, the mover of the restriction, is a sturdy independent republican; neither a *Black*

nor a *Clintonian*. That Federalism will ultimately profit by the conflict, there can be but little doubt. But it will be in a way very different from that insinuated. The moral sense and the political sentiments in the Eastern section of the country, at holding any portion of the human race in bondage. And if the leading republicans, the champions of liberty, countenance the atrocity, beyond the original compact, real friends to humanity and freedom, of every description, forgetting former animosities, will coalesce for the promotion of more benevolent purposes. In the most of the states which contend for restriction, federalist and republican are scarcely known. Restriction, or no restriction, are the points on which elections there turn. Even in Maine, where it was contemplated by our most efficient characters, to put the advocates for restriction into the back ground, and powerful engines were prepared to effect the purpose; the people have supported these advocates, and given them unequivocal proofs of approbation. The choice of our Senators furnishes no fact, received in a true light, that leads to a different inference. There was no direct appeal to the people. The conduct of the one could not have been distinctly foreseen; and the course pursued by the other did not facilitate, but rendered more difficult his election. But for the Missouri question, there probably would have been little, or no opposition. He could hardly have succeeded but for the influence of previous arrangements, his own address and management, and the uncommon exertion of efficient friends.—No other man could have withstood the popular current.

I am not, sir, one of those who ascribe *thorough corruption* or *immoral influence* to the statesmen or politicians. They usually act from mixed motives. From this opinion of public characters, I am inclined to believe that some of our *vocal men in the East*, in the course which they are desirous to have pursued, are not wholly disinterested. But whether their object be selfish or patriotic, or partly both, they egregiously err, if they calculate on obtaining any considerable boon from tameness of spirit, facility of temper, or subservience to the views of their Southern brethren. The same management which is attended with success in a limited circle, is of but little use in an extended hemisphere. It were vain in political transactions to expect much from the strength of friendships, or a sense of political obligation. What did Maine gain for all her dutifulness, loyalty and patriotism, during embargoes, restrictions and war? She felt with able bodied men the ranks of the national army. Her spirited militia at the call of the government, were ready to rally round the standard of the Union. Her merchants generously made the most self-denying sacrifices. Her valorous sons fought, and suffered, and bled in the common cause of the free country. For this uncommon merit, which were it in a slave, would have procured kindness from a benevolent master, what has Maine received? Shall I speak, or shall I keep silence? Her brave veterans of the revolution, covered with glory as with scars, who upon disbanding the patriotic army, retired to the wilderness, and there exhausted their meridian strength in making it a *fruitful field*, are denied their hard earned boon, and do men, after a life of poverty and toil, to go down sorrowing to the grave.

Who in reflecting upon these things can refrain from tears? What heart so moderate as not to feel for the aged hero—the *war-worn soldier*, who, just as he was tasting the comforts of his old age, is suddenly snatched from his lips, the cup which was ministering to him the *balms of his old age*.—But this is not the whole truth. What was her reception when she presented herself for a reasonable favor? You, sir, are acquainted; and it could scarcely have been more forbidding had she been a member of the northern confederacy, joined the coalition of Kings for the extermination of the republic, or taken an active part in the *Hartford Convention*. The truth is, the South is not wanting in management, in address, or penetration. She understands and pursues her own interests. And it would betray an ignorance of her spirit to expect that from her favor which would be denied by her policy.—But, perhaps, there are those who have ulterior objects, not comprised in military post roads or remuneration for martial achievements. Before they take any decisive steps, let them ponder well—let them with some attention observe the *signs of the times*.—These do not augur perpetuity, or uninterrupted succession to the Southern dynasty. The spirit engendered by the question now agitated, will not fail of producing some effect upon the affairs of the nation. By its natural operation, it may place power in hands very different from those now contemplated. In this aspect of things, wisdom may demand the most cautious movements. No calculation can be made with certainty. Any previous arrangements may fall of the desired effect—and a premature compromise may forever blast the hopes of a patriotic ambition, and put the object far from its grasp, which otherwise might have courted its acceptance.—Should the states now united against the farther extension of slavery, also unite for the attainment of the same object, it were little in Maine to exhaust her unavailing efforts in a different direction. In this case she would generate more friends on the one hand, and she could hope to gain on the other.—No, sir, Maine has a common interest with her sister states in the vicinity. With them she ought to have a common band of union, and if I have

stand her genius, she never will be prevailed upon by the most efficient of her citizens to forsake her natural friends, and throw herself in the arms of strangers. A policy so preposterous ill accords with the sober sense of the people. The slave-holding states, actuated by two of the most powerful passions which influence the conduct of man, the *love of property* and the *love of power*, are united in a common cause for sectional ascendancy. Ought the other states to remain as indifferent spectators? Ought they to look on, and passively behold, not only the sceptre, but every ensign of power departing from them? Ought they not rather to learn wisdom from their rivals? Ought they not to take a manly attitude, and say to *undue ascendancy*, hitherto thou hast come, but thou shalt proceed no further—and here shall thy proud attempts be staid?

Action and re-action, sir, you know, are equal. In the natural world they preserve that equilibrium on which depends the safety of the system. A similar effect is not unobtrusively produced in a nation by the counteracting influences of different sections. A balance of power, salutary and invigorating to the whole is hereby preserved. "All nature's dilemma" "Keeps all nature's peace." Under the specious pretext of adding strength and perpetuity to the whole, we should not weaken the parts. Impair them, and the structure itself will sink into ruins. Viewing the subject in this light, I question the correctness of the policy which would urge sacrifices on the altar of consolidation. Not on the indiscriminate offerings of peace, but on the *balance of power*, depends the safety of the republic. The representatives from the East and North have been sufficiently partial in their attachments. They are sincerely desirous of preserving the integrity of the Union, and to live in harmony with their sister states and brethren of the South. But if the *disunion* of family and concord be self-immolation, and the sapping of the foundation of our national edifice, the beautiful structure of liberty the world has seen, they cannot subscribe to the union. To secure a majority calm to them, they cannot consent to entail on their posterity a series of the most deleterious evils.—There are some sacrifices too great to be made even for the *all glorious blessing of peace*!

Such, sir, are my reflections on the subjects, which are not without interest to the people of Maine, and their rulers. With some of the latter, I fear, my opinions and views are not in unison. I have no personal designs; I feel for the honor of Maine. I am anxious for her consistency of character—and I humbly trust in Heaven that she will never be so ungrateful as to smother a policy which must beget her in public estimation, and lead on her to a more honorable and useful position.

With sentiments of high respect, I am, sir, your most obedient and devoted servant.

JOSHUA CUSHMAN.

N. B. This letter is a *translation* of a *public letter*. It is addressed to you and other confidential friends.

CAUTION.

We have copied from a Norfolk paper, Wm. Anderson's statement, from which it appears the public may expect additional efforts at imposition in the form of a Look. If Mr. Anderson could write or employ one person to write such a work as *Dele's Indian Crusade*, there would be no objection; but when *barbarians* are given as facts, no matter how well the work is executed, it ought to be sent from such, as an insult on the good sense of the people.

Mr. Anderson may come to our shores with countries so little known in America, that he can not be exposed; but if he is an officer from what is known, his narrative will not be worth reading. For a Pittsburgh he shipped tobacco and cotton for New Orleans. We do not say this may never happen, but that such a shipment has not yet taken place, is well known to every person acquainted with the commerce of this country. And before he was at that period so valuable, that they paid for transportation to land to the Atlantic ports, and were not sent from Pittsburgh, via New Orleans.

The shipment of their and they goods from New Orleans, (which was then a Spanish port) to Rio Janeiro, a Portuguese port more convenient to towns in Europe or the U. States than to New Orleans, is another absurdity sufficient to stagger belief, even if it were unconnected with the shipments from Pittsburgh.

FROM THE NEW-YORK BEVER, JAN. 15.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

The following narrative was handed us a few days since, for publication, by Mr. William Anderson, who is the subject of it. We had a long and interesting conversation with him, during which he communicated many facts and circumstances, bearing on our minds an entire conviction that he has passed through the scenes which he describes. We may give some further particulars of his history in a future number: in the mean time we will only say, he is a man of strong unadorned mind, of plain and unadorned manners, and possesses a very retentive memory, which has enabled him (though he has the privilege of communicating a fact to paper) during his involuntary exile from his country, to keep a register of events and occurrences so correctly that he is willing to give them to the public under the sanction of an oath, having previously established his claims to credibility. He has left this place for Winchester, and we are in daily expectation of hearing of his safe arrival among his friends.

Wm. Anderson, aged thirty-seven years, son of David Anderson, formerly a native of this state, was born at Chester, Litchfield county, near Windham. About the 15th January, 1802, having entered into partnership with George Johnson, a young man a little his own age, son of a farmer of the same name, also residing in Frederick county, they left the place of their nativity for F. T. where they proceeded, with a number of flat-bottomed boats, loaded with *wheat, oats, beans, skins, flour, whiskey, tobacco, and some other goods*, down the Ohio to New Orleans, where, having sold their cargo, they purchased a brig called the *bessey* of New Orleans, navigated by captain George Edwards, and took in a cargo of flour and dry-goods, for account of Mr. George Morgan of New Orleans and Mr. William Morgan of New York, and sailed from that port on the 10th October of the same year, on a trading voyage for Rio Janeiro, where they disposed of the cargo for specie; thence they were to proceed up the Red Sea, and down the coast of Comorndel for Canton. On or about the 10th October, 1802, Anderson and Johnson, with four seamen and two negro boys, being ashore on a fowling excursion on the Arabian shore near Maculla, were captured by a party of wild Arabs. Anderson and Johnson were separated from their companions, and carried to the Persian Gulf, where they were sold to an Arab who was shelted by the name of sheik Abdullah, chief of the Wahabee pirates. What became of the seamen and negroes he cannot even conjecture. After acquiring a tolerably correct knowledge of the language, and becoming useful in the military service, they were treated with great kindness; and at the expiration of two years and a half, they were transferred, under strong recommendations, to the Gwizar, prince of Gazzerat, residing at Brodera, the chief town of that principality. They were now invested with a command in the army of the Gwizar, and contended with the forces of the British East India Company, until the death of the Gwizar on the succession of his son to the government, he made peace with the English, who demanded that Anderson and Johnson should be given up to them—the demand, however was not acceded to.

At this juncture the Malhratta states were engaged in active hostilities against the English, and Anderson and Johnson were sent to join the standard of Peshawar Holkar, one of their chiefs. The Malhratta forces were very successful, until the general pacification of the European continent enabling the English to reinforce their army very considerably, the Malhrattas were made to longer to contend with them, and suffered a total defeat on the 23rd of April, 1817, in a general engagement with the British under General Medley, on the plains of *Chandrapur*, in which battle Johnson was killed. The Malhratta army being now completely put to the rout, and the English and their allies in full possession of the country, Anderson sought his escape, and for this purpose disguised himself in the character of a Malhratta pilgrim going to Mecca, and made his escape to Muscat, where he was seized by the Sultan, put on board the East India Company's brig *Vestal*, Captain Watson, and carried to Bombay.

Not finding any American consul, or American shipping at Bombay, he was compelled to work his passage on board the British East India ship *Herfordshire*, Captain Hone, to Canton, and thence to the port of London, where he arrived about the 17th or 18th of September last, and made known his circumstances to Colonel Aspinwall, American consul at that port, who treated him with great kindness, and sent him home in the ship *Henry Clay*, Captain Gault, which arrived at Hampton Roads on the third instant, whence he came up to this place. He feels filled with gratitude to a kind and merciful Providence, that he is once more permitted to tread his native soil, although in a very deplorable condition, with his intention to proceed immediately to the place of his birth, and as soon as circumstances will permit, to publish a correct narrative of the interesting scenes through which he has passed, during an exile of eighteen years in a country where civilization is almost a stranger. He has ample materials for such a history, which in the hands of a man of education, would, he thinks, yield a volume no less gratifying to the curious than useful to the historian.

We find in the New York National Advocate of the 19th, the following interesting letter:

Cheer, a letter from Mr. Jefferson.
DEAR SIR—I must sooner to have thanked you for your sketch of the Count of Deutch, which we have all contemplated with great approbation of the composition and design. It presents to the eye more morality than many written volumes, and with impressions much more durable and indelible. I have been sensible that the *scriptural* productions which they receive from reading the books then lies with much more good to others. I hope Mr. Brandt's *Pale* will receive for himself not only the future fame he is destined to acquire, but immediate and just compensation for the present, for I sincerely wish prosperity and happiness to all you and yours.

TH. JEFFERSON.

C. W. PRATT, Esq.

SALON, JAN. 17, 1821.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

We are happy to see Congress again engaged on this subject, and hope the

will not again defer it to the heels of the session, and thus give it the go-by. In what view we view it, whether in regard to the Debtor or the Creditor, we deem a Bankrupt Law is indispensably necessary. Can it be just of property, or a power which the States have vested exclusively in Congress should remain dormant? We think they are bound to exercise those powers over each one State has given them the entire and exclusive control. The great objection in this quarter to a Bankrupt Law, is, that it may open the door to fraud. But we ask, can any system be more fraudulent or unjust, than that by which the Debtor has the right to choose between his Creditors and give to some the whole amount of their debts, whilst others receive not a farthing. If any one creditor ought to suffer rather than another, it should be him who gave the debtor credit, and enabled him to impose on others. But under the present system, this plain and fair principle is entirely reversed. The person who enables another to assume the appearance of a man of property, is deemed an *honorary* creditor, and sweeps all the stakes from the board, and leaves common and fair creditors not a mill for their demands. Mr. DeGrand, in his valuable Report, calculates the number of Bankrupts in the Union at half a million. We should think this rather an over-estimate, and not made with his usual and accustomed accuracy. But admitting the number to be his estimate—how unrighteous, how unjust, and how impolitic is it, to lock up the industry and paralyze the efforts of a fourth part of the whole population of the country. Our country is peculiarly a commercial country.—The enterprise of our citizens is justly esteemed by all who value the interest or prosperity of the nation. It has given us wealth at home, and honour abroad. The most enterprising are ever subject to the greatest reverses, and most disastrous disappointments, in their calculations. What depends on the winds, the waves, and the markets, must surely be in incalculable danger. Let us not then hold up chains and dungeons to deter from enterprise. Let not the mind be forever fettered with obligations from which it can never hope to be freed.—Let not the unfortunate merchant look beyond the grave as his only resource. Let him not pine and languish in hopeless despair, an object slave amidst freemen. Every discouragement to enterprise is fatal to morals. Nothing is so prejudicial to the health of the mind or body, as inactivity. What inducement to exertion can the unfortunate creditor have, who is sure, the moment he earns a cent, it will go to pay a bill of cost? What inducement can his friend have to help him into business, when he knows all he can spare to him will be taken in the grasp of the least deserving, because the most remorseless creditor. Beyond hope of relief, he seeks to drown his anguish in the stimulating draught and sinks the faculties of his mind and the health of his body at the same time, and in the lazarus-houses closes his miserable existence.

Nothing in our opinion can add more to the prosperity of the country, than relieving from their debts the great body of Bankrupts in the nation. In doing this, the nation will be benefited, without injury to the creditors. For the nation will add to the number of its useful hands, and the creditors will have their books cleared of bad and hopeless debts.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.
NATIONAL CALENDAR.

Many of our readers are perhaps not acquainted with the expenses in the several departments of our government. We subjoin some of them for their information.

The President of the United States has per annum 25,000 dollars.

Department of State.—The Secretary of State of the United States has a salary per year, of 6,000 dollars; he has under him a chief clerk, nine other clerks a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 14,110 dollars.—20,110.

Treasury Department.—The Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States has a salary, per year, of 6,000 dollars; he has under him a chief clerk, six other clerks, a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 9,110 dollars.—15,110 dollars.

The first Comptroller of the Treasury has a salary of 3,600 dollars; he has under him 15 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 18,660 dollars.—22,160. The second Comptroller of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars; he has under him 11 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 12,960 dollars.—15,960. The first Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars he has under him 13 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 15,610 dollars.—18,610. The second Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 15 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 17,610 dollars; 20,610. The third Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars; he has under him 24 clerks a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 37,710 dollars; 40,710. The fourth Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars; he has under him 13 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 15,660 dollars; 18,660. The fifth Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 9 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 10,910 dollars; 13,910. The Treasurer of the United States has a salary of 3,000 dollars; he has under him 6 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 6,360 dollars; 9,360. The Register of the Treasury has a salary of 4,000 dollars; he has

under him 21 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,850 dollars; 26,850.

War Department.—The Secretary of War of the United States, has a salary of six thousand dollars; he has under him 33 clerks, a messenger, and assistant messenger whose salaries amount to thirty-seven thousand dollars; forty-three thousand dollars.

Navy Department.—The Secretary of the Navy of the United States has a salary of six thousand dollars; he has under him 6 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to eight thousand six hundred and ten dollars; the board of Navy Commissioners consists of three, whose salaries amount to ten thousand five hundred dollars; they have a secretary, chief clerk, a drafts-man and messenger whose salaries amount to nine thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; thirty-five thousand and seventy.

General Post Office.—The Postmaster General of the United States has a salary of four thousand dollars; he has under him two assistants, 22 clerks, a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars; thirty-two thousand, three hundred and sixty.

The Judiciary.—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has a salary of five thousand dollars; there are six Associate Justices, whose salaries amount to twenty-seven thousand dollars; the Attorney General has three thousand, five hundred dollars; thirty-five thousand, five hundred.

Revenue.—The Commissioner of the Revenue of the United States has a salary of three thousand dollars; he has four clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to four thousand, seven hundred and sixty dollars; seven thousand, seven hundred and sixty.

Land Office.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has a salary of three thousand dollars; he has twenty three clerks, and a messenger, whose salaries amount to twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; twenty-five thousand, nine hundred and sixty.

Patent Office.—There is a Superintendent, clerk, and messenger in this department, whose salaries amount to two thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Total amount of the preceeding items four hundred thirty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Miscellaneous.—The officers of the United States Mint consist of a director, treasurer, chief coiner, an assayer, a melter and refiner, an engraver, and the treasurer's clerk.

In the United States there are
Collectors of the customs, 99
Naval officers, 14
Surveyors of customs, 71
Public appraisers, 11
Inspectors of customs, 360
Weighers, 49
Gaugers, 13
Measurers, 12
Superintendents and keepers of light houses, 75

The United States have seven public ministers resident—at Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, &c. four consuls to the Barbary Powers; and seventy commercial consuls and agents, resident in various parts of the world.

Let the above expenses be compared with those of a monarchial government, and they will appear very small, not more than a "drop to the bucket." May we all be sensible of the blessings we enjoy as a nation, and prize them accordingly. Boston, Nov. 27.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states, that the Steam Boat, Fire Fly, Capt. Ruble, sunk about 30 miles below Louisville, by the ice. Her cargo 40 bales cotton, some linen and lead. The former article has been saved, but the two latter remain in the boat under water.

The Ohio river is in fine boating order. The Steam Boats Peragon, Ross, Car of Commerce and several others are daily expected at Louisville from below.—The Steam Boat Providence of 450 tons, is advertised at Louisville to depart on the 20th for the Havana, in the Island of Cuba, we understand this is the commencement of a regular line of steam packets which the Messrs. Johnsons of Scott County, are about to establish.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Under this head we have nothing to offer of a late date, no arrivals since our last from any distant port. Our harbours North of the Chesapeake are generally closed by ice. Few vessels attempt to enter them in the winter, and the most of those are driven to seek shelter in some Southern port. The political state of Europe is such that we may expect important events in the spring. The congress of sovereigns will no doubt break up without any cordial combination. It is impossible for ambitious crowned heads to unite long in any plan, which is not imposed upon them by feelings of fear. Some wise politician has predicted, that we shall in 1821 hear of Neapolitan and the duke of Wellington fighting under the same banners against the powers of the north, stranger things than this has appeared during the late wars in Europe. Spain, & Portugal, are out of the reach of external enemies but, Italy, we fear, is doomed to experience great troubles in accomplishing her revolution.

MARRIED.
On Tuesday evening the 6th inst. by the Rev. Robert Cunningham, Mr. GEORGE ROSEWELL, Merchant, to Miss MARY, daughter of Oliver Keen, Esq. all of this place.
On Sunday evening last by the Rev. C. W. Cloud, Mr. ASHLEY MCQUEEN, formerly of Lancaster, Pa. to Miss Elizabeth Price of this town.

Congressional.

STURDAY, JANUARY 20.
IN SENATE.
THE SEDITION LAW.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolutions declaring the late sedition law unconstitutional, and to indemnify those who suffered damages under it—the motion of Mr. Walker, of Geo. made some days ago, to postpone the resolutions indefinitely, being still under consideration.

Mr. Barbour again addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions, and in reply to their opponents.

Mr. Smith also again spoke in reply to Mr. Barbour and others who advocated the resolutions.

Mr. Macon likewise spoke again in support of the resolutions, and in defence of the opinions he had previously advanced.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, spoke at length against postponing the resolutions, though he preferred legislation for the particular case of Matthew Lyon.

Mr. Walker, of Georgia, spoke again to vindicate his opposition to these resolutions.

The question was then taken on the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, and was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Chase, Hunter, Dana, Eaton, Eliot, Galliard, Chandler, Hamilton, Johnson, of Lou. King, of N. York, Lamm, Lloyd, Mills, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Smith, Taylor, Van Dyke, Walker, of Geo. Williams, of Tenn.—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Dickerson, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Johnson, of Ken. King, of Alb. Loomis, Macon, Pleasant, Roberts, Rogers, Sanford, Stokes, Talbot, Thomas, Tripp, Walker, of Ala. Williams, of Miss.—19.

So the Report and resolutions were rejected.

Mr. Barbour then gave notice that he should on Monday ask leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Matthew Lyon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISSOURI.

The House then on motion of Mr. Eustis, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hackley being called to the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that, the day of—next ensuing, the state of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever: Provided That, so much of the 25th section of the 11th article in the constitution of said state, presented to Congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in this state, under any pretext whatsoever, shall, on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

The Resolution having been read—on motion of Mr. Eustis, the blanks in the resolution were filled with the 1st day of October next.

Mr. Fox moved to postpone the resolution, in order to take up that from the Senate, under the impression that doing so would facilitate a final decision on the subject.

Mr. Lowndes suggested that, in all probability, nothing would be gained by this course, as the same question now before the house might, and probably would, be brought up by a motion to amend the resolve of the Senate.

The motion to postpone was negatived. No debate arising.

The Chairman put the question to agree in the resolution, and it was negatived by a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported their dissent to the house.

The Speaker put the question on agreeing to the amendments made in the committee, by (calling the yeas and nays) the resolution.

It being objected, that the report of the Committee had been to reject the resolution—

The Speaker decided that no committee, whether select or of the whole house, has the power of rejecting any bill or resolution referred to it. Bills and resolutions are referred to committees to be discussed and amended or not, and not to be agreed to or rejected in form, though sometimes virtually rejected by striking out their vital parts.

This decision was objected to by Mr. Randolph, Mr. Barbour and Mr. Cobb, but justified by Mr. Sergeant and in part at least by Mr. Lowndes. In the end, however, no appeal was taken from the decision of the chair.

The House having agreed to the amendments made in committee of the whole—

The question was put, without debate, on ordering the resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided by Yeas and Nays—YEAS 146, NAYS 146. So the resolution was rejected.

After a pause—

Mr. Clay rose, and gave notice, that, if no other gentleman made any motion on the subject, he should on the day after to-morrow move to go into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, to take into a consideration the resolution from the Senate on the subject of Missouri.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on the 22d January, the Bill for reducing the Army passed to the third reading—YEAS 109, NAYS 47. As but little doubt remains of the final passage of this bill, interesting to the whole community, we insert it, as ordered to a third reading.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and af-

ter the first day of May next, the Military Peace Establishment of the United States shall consist of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with a due proportion of field and company officers, according to the present organization of companies, and in such proportions of artillery and infantry as the President of the United States shall direct; and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained in service.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the corps of ordinance shall be retained in service, and shall hereafter consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, six Captains, six First Lieutenants, six Second Lieutenants, and six Third Lieutenants.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several corps of the troops now in service, in such manner as to form and complete the corps to be retained in service under this act, attaching the corps of light artillery to the corps of artillery, and the corps of rifle-men to the infantry and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to be discharged from the service.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one brigade general, with one aide-de-camp, one inspector general, and one assistant adjutant general there shall also be one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, with as many assistant deputy quartermasters as the service may require to be taken from the salaried ranks of the line, who shall perform all the duties which may be required of them in the quartermaster's department, and in the department of the commissary general of subsistence, and who shall receive, as a compensation for their services, fifteen dollars per month in addition to their monthly pay; and one judge advocate, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry, as heretofore prescribed by law; there shall also be a paymaster general, with a salary as heretofore fixed by law, commissary general of purchases, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and one assistant commissary general of purchases, whose compensation shall not exceed two and a half per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and two military storekeepers, to be compensated as heretofore; one commissary general of subsistence, one surgeon general, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and one apothecary general, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be one regiment of infantry, and to each battalion of artillery, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one paymaster, one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the topographical engineers, and their assistants, shall be discharged from the service of the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the judge advocate shall keep an office in the City of Washington, and in addition to the duties which may be assigned to him by the President of the United States, he shall keep a record of all trials by general courts martial, and report the decisions.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all officers of the army, whose continuance in service is not provided for by this act, shall be discharged from the service of the United States, and that to each commissary officer, who shall be discharged by virtue of this act, there shall be paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which he will be entitled at the time of his discharge, three months pay.

Louisiana Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 8, 1821.

Report of the Judiciary Committee.

On the subject of the correspondence between the Governor of this state, and the acting governor of the state of Kentucky, respecting fugitives from the justice of this state.

Mr. Merrill, from the judiciary committee, submitted the following report: The judiciary committee have, according to order, had the communication of his excellency the governor respecting the demand made by him on the acting governor of Kentucky, of certain fugitives to a justice, and have agreed to report as follows:

From the papers before your committee, it appears that Robert Stevens, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and others, having been indicted at the November Term of the Harrison Circuit Court, for man-stealing, were demanded of the acting governor of Kentucky, as fugitives from justice, and being informed of the demand made, did, by resolution, refuse the surrender of Stevens, and the same was also refused by the acting governor of Kentucky. The point, principally relied on, by the Legislature, in their refusal to deliver up Mr. Stevens, is, that the law of Indiana, for the violation of which he had been indicted, is inconsistent with the constitution of the United States. The indictment, among other things, charges Stevens and others, with having feloniously and forcibly arrested Susan, a woman of color, with a design to take her, said Susan, out of this state, (to wit: Indiana), without establishing the claim of them, said Stevens and others, according to the laws of this state and of the United States.

To prove the unconstitutionality of the law under which this indictment was founded, a clause of the second section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States is referred to, which is as follows:

"No person shall be held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another; still, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

quence of any law or regulation therein, discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

From this clause a conclusion is drawn that Congress has the sole power to regulate the mode of claiming persons owing service and labor in one state and escaping to another and of punishing all abuses that may occur from improper claims; but your committee cannot admit the justice of the above conclusions—they would infer, that as states are only prohibited from discharging the obligations to serve, this single prohibition implies, that any other regulation of the subject might be made at the discretion of the several states, and a further proof that no state was intended than to prohibit one state from emancipating the slave of another, may be found in the tenth article amendatory to the Constitution, which provides, that the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

The law of the United States respecting persons escaping from their masters, fixes no penalty for abuses that arise under it, and though it is said that the courts of Kentucky will remunerate him who may illegally seize and bring thither without just cause, yet these courts cannot punish criminal offences committed in another state, nor can it be admitted for a moment that those states alone, where slavery is tolerated, are to try the right to freedom where it is disputed and to prohibit and punish man-stealing. Though the law of Congress provides that judges, magistrates of counties, &c. in certain cases, may give a certificate by which a fugitive, owing service or labor, may be recovered. Yet this law, so far as it imposes duties on state officers, is not binding, for if such were the case, they might, in time, be altogether perverted from what our constitution intended. If, therefore, the Constitution of the United States requiring the person owing service or labor to be delivered up on claim of the party to whom the service or labor is due is to be a state officer, state laws then ought to be made. No claim can be recognized and delivered up unless by a competent court.

The state law on the subject be made, our courts have nothing to guide them in awarding a claim guaranteed by the constitution of the United States. As, therefore, Congress has not provided that abuses, under this law should be punished, and from the small number of the United States' judges who are authorized to act, such inconvenience would arise, it became both the right and the duty of our state to pass our law on the subject, and though our statute may not please the unfortunate slaveholder in every respect, yet so far is it from discharging from service and labor, that it provides that state officers shall aid the restoration of fugitives from labor to the claimant, that as speedily a decision should be had as in questions of less consequence than freedom, and that a penalty should be imposed upon those who, unauthorized either by the laws of the United States or of this state, commit violence on others, who, by our constitution, are presumed to be free.

Your committee cannot but view with regret the course that has been pursued by our sister state, and which if persisted in, may be attended with the most fearful consequences. If the violators of our laws had protection in another state, and the mere provisions of the constitution that fugitives from justice shall be surrendered, are disregarded, then indeed, we may predict a speedy dissolution of those bonds, under which we have hitherto acted as members of one family—when our rights are again invaded, force may be repelled with force.

That such exponents may not be adopted is ardently to be desired, but they are to be feared when alleged crimes find means to avail judicial investigation. If any of the laws of Indiana are unconstitutional, and if any of the persons indicted in our courts are innocent, ought it not to appear from some other authority than the legislature of Kentucky, which, by its own constitution, is prohibited from exercising judicial powers?

Your committee considering that the constitutionality of the law which Mr. Stevens is accused of violating, cannot be doubted, forbear to remark on some other arguments brought forward by the Kentucky legislature, which relate to the policy of the law for which we are not a countable to them.

Your committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to communicate to the President of the United States or to Congress his proceedings on the demand made by him of the acting governor of Kentucky, of Robert Stevens and others, fugitives from justice, and enter into such negotiations on the subject, as he may deem most for the honor of the state.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be entreated to the thanks and confidence of this house for the attention he has bestowed on this subject and the manner it has been conducted by him.

Which report having been read.

Resolved That the house concur therein.—INDIANA GAZETTE.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

A gentleman, having written an irreligious work, submitting it to Dr. Franklin, pro-

posed to publication, requesting his opinion upon it. The Doctor wrote to him the following answer.

"I have read your Manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a partial Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all Religion. For, without the belief of a Providence that takes cognizance of events and guides and may favor particular persons, there is no motive to worshipful duty to fear his displeasure, or to pray for protection.

"I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present, I shall only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtle, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiment of mankind, on that subject, and the consequence of printing this piece will be, a great deal of time drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind, spits in his own face.

"But were you to succeed do you imagine any good would be done by it. You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life, without the assistance afforded by Religion; you, having a clear perception of the advantages of Virtue, and the disadvantages of Vice, and possessing a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations: But think how great a portion of mankind consists of weak and ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced youth of both sexes, who have need of the motives of Religion, to restrain them from vice, to support their virtue and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which is the great point for its security.

"And perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is, to your religious education, for habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself.

"You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary, as among the Hotentots, that a youth, to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother.

"I would advise you therefore, not to attempt unchaining the Tiger; but to burn this piece, before it is seen by any other person; whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the Enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance. If men are so wicked with Religion, what would they be without it? I intend this Letter itself as a proof of my friendship; and therefore add no profession to it; but subscribe simply yours."

JEFFERSONVILLE, (Ind.) Jan. 19.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. James Campbell's house, about 4 miles from this place, was burnt down; all his household property, and five children were consumed in the flames, and one of his two remaining children is very badly burnt. This afflictive accident has left his family destitute of the necessities of life. A subscription paper is in circulation; it is hoped that the charitable will contribute to their relief.—Indianian.

GREAT FIRE—AT NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 24.

We have again to record a calamitous fire in this city. It broke out yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, and has reduced to ashes, the block of buildings which comprised the square between Front and South streets, from the upper side of Fulton street to the fire-proof buildings on Front and South streets, recently built by General Stevens and Messrs. Schermerhorn, in the Crane wharf alley. One fire-proof store, lately built on Front street, by Mr. Moore, and which was unoccupied, is all that remains of the whole square. On the opposite, or west side of Front street, some stores are burnt down, and others much injured between the fire-proof store owned by Bogert and Knickerbocker, and the store of Matthew Howell. The very valuable stores occupied by Messrs. Horton & Woodhull, and Mr. Thomas Bloodgood, it is said, have sustained the most damage on that side of the street. The latter contained a great quantity of wines; the upper story, we understand, was filled with about 50,000 bottles of choice quality, nearly all of which was destroyed. Mr. Bloodgood is, however, fully insured. The buildings destroyed were principally of wood, and of no great value, but some of them contained considerable quantities of merchandise, the loss of which, it is said, will exceed in amount the value of the buildings. The buildings were three and four stories high, and the conflagration was extremely rapid, the flames illuminating nearly the whole city.

The fire broke out in the lower part of a wooden building on the east side of Front street, near Crane wharf, occupied by Sarah Smith, as a small tavern, which was entirely consumed.

Of the other buildings destroyed, were Mr. Natway's copper shop, on the west side, adjoining the place where the fire originated; Townsend and Rogers' flour store; Craft and Smith, grocers; the building adjoining Mr. Moore's fire-proof store, occupied by Mr. Earl as an agricultural depository; all the buildings on the east side of Fulton street, from Front street, including Langdo's Steamboat Hotel, on Fulton slip, from two to fifteen buildings. On the east side of the building, where the fire commenced, was Wood and Hawxhurst's flour store, Hains and Guion, grocers, corner of Crane wharf and Front street, Harrison and Torrey, agricultural depository; Howard Farman's grocery store; J. Frost, flour merchant, all consumed.

On the north side of Front street, Stratton and Aikman, coopers; Thom & Freeman's agricultural depository; Horton and Woodhull, grocers, fire-proof store, damaged, with considerable loss of goods; Thos. Woodgood's fire-proof wine store, with a stock of \$20,000 dollars mostly lost, (Saw our insurance); and J. Childregan, grocer, fire-proof store, slightly damaged; Mather Hewell's dwelling house and store considerably damaged; and Wait & Wells, grocer, store slightly damaged; and two wooden buildings upon Crane wharf, between Front and South streets entirely consumed.

The loss of property is very considerable, but the amount is not ascertainable. Several ships were in Berkegan slip, Crane wharf, and Fulton slip, were in imminent danger, and one or two were on fire several times, but it was extinguished without much damage. The Hornet, sloop of war was in Berkegan slip, but hauled out, and received no damage.

The morning was extremely cold.—We have just heard that one of the firemen had died of a wound received by the fall of a beam.

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[All the above mentioned property south side of Front street, from Fulton street to Crane wharf, to the river, was appraised a few years since by the Corporation for building a market in place of it; and we learn from Albany that the Supreme Court has recently confirmed the appraisal.]

Agricultural.

Copy of a letter from Dr. Coleman, of Spotsylvania County, to a gentleman in this town.

I herewith send you a bushel of Millet for seed, which you may present to the Fredericksburg Agricultural Society, or dispose of in such manner as you think proper.

I am engaged in a pretty extensive course of experiments to ascertain the comparative value of this grain, the results of which I shall hereafter make public. In the mean time for your information, I will state a few facts with regard to it.

One acre and a half of very indifferent land, such as could not produce, as a maximum crop, more than fifteen bushels per acre, yielded of Millet the present year, thirty one and a half bushels—21 bushels per acre. The excessive drought which diminished my corn crop nearly half, appeared to have no injurious effect on the millet. The conclusion, I think, may fairly be drawn, that millet, &c. is paribus, is much more productive than corn, and no wise liable to injury from the drought of our summer months. Perhaps, my opinion is premature.

The weight of millet is 55 1/2 pounds per bushel, and by the best possible test, (viz. the scales,) I find that of the husk or outer covering to be 13 1/2 per centum leaving a net of 48 lbs. to the bushel nearly.

To ascertain its nutritious qualities I took two pigs of equal weight, (viz. 110 lbs) and put them in separate inclosures and fed the one on hoiled millet and millet meal, and the other on corn prepared in the same manner. In fifteen days I killed them.—The net weight of that fed on millet was 122 pounds, and that of the other 86 lbs.—Thus, the usual deductions being made, the first gained 28 1/2 lbs. and the other 12 1/2 lbs. in fifteen days! An ox taken from the yoke and fed five weeks on equal parts of corn meal and millet meal, when slaughtered a few days since, was prime beef, weighing 565 lbs. net.

For stock of any kind, I am prepared to say, that millet is as good or better than any grain of which we are in possession. It should be planted early in April, in rows four feet distant, and one foot or fifteen inches apart in the drill. It requires about as much work as corn.

The meal of millet is an excellent substitute for chocolate, and I send you a small parcel for trial. Boil two or three spoonfuls in three pints of water—add thereto to one pint or some what less of milk, and a piece of butter, the size of a nutmeg; decant and sweeten to suit the palate. I think it the best substitute with which I am acquainted "prepared rye" not excepted.

I hope some of your agricultural friends will be disposed to cultivate a little millet next year. Should that be the case, will you request them to inform me by letter of their success. I am anxious that a fair trial should be made with it in different soils, I am sanguine in the belief that it will be no unimportant desideratum in rural and domestic economy.

Agulturists who choose to cultivate this grain, can procure small quantities by application at the office of Garrison Nixon.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Junson, who has arrived at Calcutta from Rangoon, has been unsuccessful in his attempts to establish himself as a Missionary in the Burman Empire. The Emperor told him that he might freely enjoy his religion, and preach in any part of his dominions, but that if any of his subjects embraced the Christian doctrines, they would immediately pay the forfeit with their heads!!

Printing of all kinds, WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE Kentucky Gazette Office, WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH.

EXHIBITING G.I.S.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Exhibition of the Nitrous Oxide, will be repeated THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 8th at Mr. Giron's Ball Room. (For particulars see Bills.) February 8, 1821.

Run Away

On the 29th of the last month, a NEGROE BOY named SAM, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather stoutly made, pretty black, and well looking. He had on a roundabout jacket and pantaloons of brown linen or jeans, and led with him a white horse colt. He has been heard of in the neighborhood of Maj. Stilesbury's, Mrs. Worley's and Mr. Jas. Ritchey's, of whom we purchased him. Any person who will deliver him to us in this place, or secure him in any jail where we can get him, shall be well rewarded for their trouble. MORRISON & BRUCE. Lexington, Feb. 7, 1821—6

The Pew

IN THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL, of St. Peter's, Lexington, will be created for one year to the highest bidder, on SATURDAY next the 10th inst. The committee of St. Peter's Congregation, will attend at the Chapel on that day from 12 until 2 o'clock, for that purpose, and likewise on the two next succeeding Saturdays, if necessary. Pews unrented may be had thereafter on application to Mr. Thomas Tibbatts.

The Rev. Mr. WILLETT has been appointed Pastor of St. Peter's Congregation and the celebration of Mass will hereafter take place on every Sunday. THOMAS M. HICKEY. February 7, 1821.

Notice to Sportsmen.

THERE will be a Sweepstake Race run over the Lexington Turf, on the first Thursday in May next, for untrained Horses only, mile heats, agreeable to the weights here fixed:

Aged Horses : : 125 pounds
Six years old : : 115 "
Five do. : : 105 "
Four do. : : 95 "
Three do. : : 75 "

Mares and geldings to be allowed 3 pounds. The subscription is in the hands of Mr. W. M. T. BANTON, which will be closed on the 1st of April. Entrance one hundred Dollars each, hand forfeit.—And the two succeeding days, a handsome subscription purse. Free for any day carrying the above weights. The first day's subscription two miles the heats—second day, one mile the heats, weights as above. The winner of the sweepstake to be entitled to start for either days subscription purse. Lexington, Feb. 8, 1821—6

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

consisting in PART AS FOLLOWS, viz: SUPERFINE and Common CLOTHS, Angles, Bull & other CASSIMERES, Tartan Plaid CLOAKS, Canton Crapes, Canton Gape Robes and Shawls, Scarlet Cassimere Shawls, Gilean Stripes and other Calicoes, IRISH LINENS, Scotch Gingham, Long Cloth and other Cotton SHIRTINGS, Domestic—Thread Laces and Edgings, Crimson and other RIBBONS, Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds, Worsted Shirts, Fancy Cravats, Black Silks, cut Velvets, Sattins, Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thule Ladies' Morocco WALKING SHOES, &c. AS USUAL

Groceries, Hardware, Queens

ware &c.

M. J. NOVELL.

Lexington, January 18th, 1821—31f

MUSEUM.

Mr. Page, RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that his

Museum of the Fine Arts, Consisting of

Paintings and Imitations of life in Wax,

By that imitator artist, Reuben Monthorp, Esq. is opened on Main-street, next door to THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE OFFICE. Admission 25 Cents, children half price.

State of Kentucky:

Jessamine County, Sec.

January Extra Chancery Term, 1821.

Francis Miller, Compt.

Against

Robert Eastin, Elzine IN CHANCERY.

Habeas, and Abijah

Payne &c. Pet'rs.

THIS Day came the complainant, by his counsel, and the defendants, Elzine Haddock, and Abijah Payne, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: therefore, on motion of the complainant, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth for two calendar months in succession.

A copy—Teste,

DANIEL B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing 300 Acres first rate land, 120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. JOHN MOSLEY. Sept. 9th, 1820—37*

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Lawrence Leary, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 22, 1820—32f

